HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

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Brack Lee—Budget Cutter: In the Nation's Capital today, the most electric excitement—rivalling the controversial reaction to Ike's "new look"—is that former Governor J. Bracken Lee has an excellent chance to win as an independent in the three-way Senatorial race in Utah.

The excitement can be measured by the reaction of the pro-"liberal" pro-labor pundits who complain: "Lee wants to repeal the twentieth century"; and by the conservative retort: "He only wants to repeal Karl Marx, whom the lib-labs equate with the present century." On Capitol Hill, hopes surge among economizers: "We want him, need him, to beat the spenders."

What touched off this new bonfire in Washington was a quick reversal in the news from Utah. Lee's bid, until a week ago, had been written off as just another of "those third candidate shows"; it was assumed he would only draw votes away from Senator Arthur Watkins, GOP candidate, and that he might thereby elect the "liberal" Democratic candidate, Frank E. Moss. Many Republicans here, formerly favorable to Lee, threw their support to Watkins because, comparatively, he had a satisfactory conservative voting record; they preferred him to Moss.

Today, the situation has been reversed by Salt Lake City polls showing that Lee is actually drawing more Democrats (mostly conservatives) from Moss than he is Republicans from Watkins. Already reports from the Beehive State say that conservatives, formerly fearful that Lee's only role would be to help elect a "liberal" Democrat, now recognize that there is little likelihood of that outcome and are shifting their backing to Lee. At any rate, it's a horse race in Utah.

● What's behind this upsurge of Lee, budget cutter and advocate of income-tax repeal? Reports from observers in Utah say it's the economy issue. Yes, they remark, he gets a lot of publicity from his "repeal the 16th Amendment" argument, but the customers take that with a grain of salt.

What does spur them on, however, are some of Lee's newspaper campaign ads which say in effect: "You people who complain about high taxes—don't complain if you fail to vote for Lee and you continue to get socked."

For Lee has a record of performance—as well as of promises—in cutting budgets and taxes. He's one man who, when elected, has carried out his campaign pledges. In 1949-50, when the national atmosphere was one of tax hikes and more spending, Lee took the opposite course and later won re-election.

Therefore, economizers in the Nation's Capital, who have been waging an uphill fight to cut Federal spending, look hopefully at the Lee bid for election. The former Utah Governor, apparently, perceives that the real issue is not recession but inflation. If he were sent to Washington, it is believed, his presence would galvanize the developing counterattack of the conservatives, who want to cut spending and slash the Federal Budget. Such a striking figure would breathe new life into the gallant band of Republicans and Democrats—Bridges, Bricker, Lausche, Byrd and Thurmond—who have been in the forefront of the economy forces.

The real significance of the Lee phenomenon, then, lies not in his advocacy of income-tax repeal (excellent as a long-range target), but in his record as a dedicated and experienced economizer. Budget-cutting first, then reduction of taxes—that is the necessary sequence.

Veterans on Capitol Hill attribute Lee's support of "repeal the 16th Amendment" to shrewd political and governmental strategy. It rivets the attention of the average citizens, but it also—and more importantly—badly frightens the bureaucrats and congressional advocates of spending.

● Whatever the result in Utah on November 4, the campaign of J. Bracken Lee carries deep significance for the country. It will show that there is important voter support for a candidate who can sympathize with that Forgotten Man, the taxpayer. For Lee in the national scene cuts a sharp profile as one who seeks to protect "the people who get little more out of Government than the right to pay taxes"—to quote one of Lee's own utterances. He may prove to be the safety valve for a big segment of the voting public—pensioners, people on fixed incomes, individuals who hope to lay up a stake for themselves—who feel betrayed by the spending politicos.

If Lee wins—so runs Capitol Hill comment—he will undoubtedly leave a strong imprint on the next Congress. If he should lose, his plucky fight will remain as evidence of a taxpayers' revolt against the reckless spending of office-holders, whether Federal or local, and of the taxpayers' fear of the most ominous specter of all, inflation.

The New Eisenhower: The spectacle of President Eisenhower talking like "Mr. Republican" Bob Taft and swinging his oratorical fists like Harry Truman, in behalf of conservative GOP candidates, initially caused an uproar in the Capital. Conservatives smile with pleasure; Modern Republicans are so few as to be virtually

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unavailable for comment; "liberal" Democrats say little, obviously are concerned, but would rather not attack Ike. All are agreed this is a "new look" in the White House.

But after several days of digestion, Republicans are not sure that the new Ike will have a great deal of effect on the election campaign. He will raise money—is, in fact, raising it; that's good. The effect on the party workers is noticeably positive. But, reports from localities visited by the President suggest that he has lost much of the popular pulling power he had in 1956. Anyway, it is pointed out, he never in 1954 or 1956 rubbed off much of this popularity on local GOP candidates. Resultant optimism today is cautious around GOP headquarters.

● Hopeful interest centers on Vice President Nixon, rather than on Ike. Few in the Capital doubt that it was Nixon who developed the President's new strategy —although observers believe he was successful in this effort principally because Sherman Adams is no longer in the White House to block such strategy. (The removal of the Adams influence rates as one of the most important developments in the national political scene.) In this vein, no observer can deny that it is Nixon, not Ike, who worries the Democrats. And reports from the barnstorming trail say that it is Nixon who has revived the morale of the local GOP politicos.

But the burning question—with its skeptical overtones —remains: Will this really affect the outcome of the elections? Certainly some—but how much? Skeptical pros prefer to dwell on the well-staffed and heavily financed labor drive for Democrats in the constituencies. "You can't beat a strong organization and money with sluggish organization and little money." "You've got to have money not only for getting out the vote on election day, but also—in this era—for TV appearances well before election day." And so on.

And in all places where Republican pros meet, one hears the suggestion that the new hegemony of Nixon and the new words of Ike are all very well, but that it may be too late. Too late?

HUMAN EVENTS for April 21, 1958, described the thinking and planning of the shadowy figures from New York who first boosted Ike and who dodged in and out of the White House back door while Adams was there. In April, Ike's stock was so low and his physical appearance so dubious that much talk went round of his possible resignation. Said HUMAN EVENTS: "[they] have decided that he [Ike] must be discarded in preparation for another capture of power in 1960. They do not want Ike to resign now; they prefer that he step down . . . later, probably in September. Then, they calculate, it will be too late for Nixon to save the 1958 elections for the GOP. After a GOP defeat in these elections, they believe, the ensuing discouragement will undermine Nixon's popularity and will enable them to prepare the ground for a more 'liberal' candidate to oppose him for the nomination in 1960." Is Nelson Rockefeller that "liberal"?

The Rosenberg-Rockefeller Ticket: Not only in politically sophisticated Washington (which knows Nelson's associations with the left), but also in New York, the bid of Rockefeller for the New York Governorship is designated the Rosenberg-Rockefeller ticket—and the real objective is described as the White House, rather than the State House in Albany. The dynamic Mrs. Anna Rosenberg officially has been the public relations counsellor for Rockefeller for some years. Five years ago the left-wing Democratic *New York Post* boomed her for Congress on the Democratic ticket, on a "red-as-a-rose" platform. Those who have watched her for years say she is politically "based on the left," with a great facility for meeting and affecting important figures on the right. At any rate, few in Washington doubt she is masterminding the Rockefeller race for Governor, with his candidacy for President in 1960 as the final goal.

Rockefeller, of course, could clear up this matter of his plans for 1960 by publicly pledging himself (as many have urged) to serve out his four-year term as Governor, if elected. In view of the obvious fact (first noted in HUMAN EVENTS for October 6, 1958, now admitted by *The New York Times*, October 22) that Nixon has taken command of the GOP, it would serve the interests of the Republican party if Rockefeller should clarify his intentions.

● As it is, many New York Republicans are saying that they will not vote for Rockefeller. They do not care so much if he is elected Governor. But they are riled at his reputed ambitions to challenge Nixon. A public relations firm recently took a poll of 15 business leaders in New York who are Republicans, and found them all opposed to Rockefeller for this reason.

"Crusade for America," a right-wing Republican group, in a mass meeting (4000 in attendance) in Garden City, L.I., recommended the re-election of Governor Harriman, as a rejection of GOP candidate Rockefeller for what they deemed "a too liberal record."

While the group for the most part supported other GOP candidates, Daniel G. Buckley, its president, voiced praise for Carmine de Sapio, Tammany Hall leader, for rejecting the "dictation" of ADA and the Liberal party, and called for the election of Democratic Senatorial candidate Frank Hogan. This was on Long Island; but upstate Republicans are talking of splitting the ticket and voting for Harriman and Kenneth Keating, Hogan's GOP opponent for the Senate post.

This meeting carries a portent for the election. For the elements composing it are described as the same as those which, in neighboring Queens as well as Nassau, shifted from support of Republican gubernatorial candidate Ives in 1954, for his failure to support Joe McCarthy, and afforded Harriman his small margin of victory.

Socialism and the Democrats: President Eisenhower's warning of socialism in the wake of a Democratic victory in the elections is no mere piece of "campaign oratory." The hold which the socialistic Walter Reuther has on the Democrats and his aims for guiding their party to socialism are revealed in a frank admission Reuther made this summer to a British correspondent, printed in the London *Sunday Times* (June 22 and June 29). In this interview, Reuther said: "The Democratic party adopts a good program at every convention

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—just as advanced as the Labor party in Britain. As a matter of fact, *in some cases we are ahead of the Labor party*, because I think we're more realistic about the necessary adjustments of modern technology." Representative Richard Simpson (R.-Pa.), who inserted this interview in the *Congressional Record* (September 11, pages A8165-66), commented: "Everyone knows that the Labor party in Great Britain is a socialist party. Walter Reuther's statement is unmistakable evidence that he believes that the Democratic party in America is even more advanced in the pursuit of socialism than its British counterpart."

Next Congress: The consequences of a big Democratic victory at the elections are being weighed gloomily by conservatives on Capitol Hill. Last week, HUMAN EVENTS reported that plans are being laid to scuttle the McClellan Committee, which has done part of the job of exposing labor boss evils; also, that the elected puppets of these bosses will seek to amend the Taft-Hartley Act so as to make state right-to-work laws illegal.

Other radical measures which will come up before Congress, with good chances of passage, are as follows:

(1) The TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) bill almost, but not quite, mustered enough strength in the House last session. A socialist-labor victory in November should insure passage of this measure, which would free the Tennessee venture in socialism from all congressional control, and allow it to extend its tentacles to other states. One important reason why the TVA bill failed last summer was the fact that John L. Lewis opposed it. Lewis (who understandably favors coal over hydroelectric dams) has about 35 House members pretty well subject to his influence. He reportedly would like to keep the House line-up about as it stands today, so as to wield his "balance of power" most effectively. A big accession of House members subject to Reuther (whom John L. has fiercely opposed) would badly damage this bulwark against TVA socialism.

(2) *The REA (Rural Electrification Administration) would obtain huge appropriations hitherto blocked by conservative members of Congress.*

(3) A backlog of over 1000 projects for dams and other engineering projects, already prepared by the tireless planners of the Army Engineers, would swell appropriations and the Budget deficit. It is estimated that an additional $12 billion, at least, would be demanded of the Appropriations Committees.

(4) *The present leadership of congressional committees has in the past effectively scuttled such gigantic boondoggles. Staffers on Capitol Hill believe that a 30-seat gain by the Democrats would change this leadership.*

For instance, the new labor crowd would oust Representative Howard Smith (D.-Va.) from his longtime seat as Chairman of the House Rules Committee. In that key spot he has been able to bottle up many raids on the public purse. (See the HUMAN EVENTS piece, "The Taxpayers' Friend: The Key Role of the House Rules Committee," by Emily Cuyler Hammond, September 1, 1958.)

Goldwater: Stirring a sensation in the Capital was the news, broken last week by *The Arizona Republic*, that one of COPE's top lieutenants is putting in full-time efforts in the Arizona campaign against Senator Barry Goldwater, and that this Reuther functionary has a criminal record. The official is Charles Alva ("Al") Green, COPE's "Area Director" for the eleven Western states. Green's presence in Arizona and his public record have to date been the object of discreet silence in almost all Midwestern and Eastern newspapers.

"Since February, 1958," reported the *Republic*, "Green has been in and out of Arizona frequently. *The Arizona Republic* has assembled evidence indicating he has spent nearly 75 per cent of his time in this state since July 1." The article proceeds to document Green's numerous contacts with COPE and Democratic party officials in Arizona—and seals the proof with several photographs of Green in action. There are also two mug shots of Green —profile and full-face—credited to the "Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation" of Sacramento, California.

Reflecting on the type of personnel Reuther uses to go after his political enemies is this additional fact: "In 1941, Green was arrested at Modesto, Calif., for hiring two men to throw hot creosote on new homes allegedly built by nonunion labor. He served six months in a county road camp."

In 1948 Green was again arrested, on a charge that was later dismissed: "displaying firearms or other deadly weapons in a threatening manner."

(The *Republic* also relays the news that a UAW organizer whose whereabouts are sought by the FBI has turned up in Arizona, and has been spotted at COPE headquarters in Phoenix.)

● In addition to Green and other functionaries, Reuther has been pumping considerable money into Arizona to help defeat Goldwater. Estimates as to the amount that has so far gone in approach the half-million dollar mark. Goldwater, meantime, is having financial difficulties, and can use every possible assistance he can get in the last days of his hard-fought campaign.

Anyone interested in assisting this fighting conservative in his re-election battle may send contributions to: Harry Rosenzweig, 35 N. First Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. Checks should be made out to "Barry Goldwater Campaign."

● Footnote on spending: *Newsweek* magazine this week estimates that the labor bosses have spent up to $25 million in the California campaign.

China: Reported in these columns last week were the remarks of Vice President Nixon, suggesting a plebiscite among the enslaved peoples of mainland China. Among those immediately coming to the support of the Vice President's stand was Indiana conservative William E. Jenner.

Jenner pointed out that "all the evidence we have indicates that the people of China were opposed to the Communists in 1948 and vastly more of them are opposed to it now . . . [and] that any successful landing of Nationalist forces on the mainland would be followed by the rising of the people throughout South China and the freeing of most if not all of mainland China."

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● Helping to puncture the appeasers' estimate of Red China as a powerful, unified nation which must be placated at all costs is an erudite analysis by Professor Richard L. Walker in the October 20 issue of the *New Leader*. Walker concludes that "China has not entered the ranks of the great powers and is unlikely to do so soon." He finds many weaknesses and much instability in the Communist government, and is convinced that "as long as Western opposition remains firm," tensions between Red China and the Soviet Union "will increase."

The University of South Carolina professor, author of *China Under Communism* (Yale University Press; $4.50), suggests that "since every victory and every concession, however small, aids in sowing defeatism in free areas, we must prevent any further victories or concessions."

Right to Work: Warning to conservatives: *The AFL-CIO News* for October 18, 1958, carries an extensive survey of how organized labor is preparing to follow up record-breaking voter registrations with a last minute get-out-the-vote drive. The publication boasts that voter registration records "were smashed in California and Ohio, when the 'right to work' proposition was made a partisan issue . . . " In California 343,600 new voters were registered—80 per cent of these being recorded as Democrats. In Ohio, 60,000 new voters registered, the greater part as Democrats.

● Prospects for right-to-work passage in Ohio brightened last week when GOP Congressman Gordon H. Scherer made a telling attack upon union bossism in a broadcast over the Manion Forum. Wholeheartedly supporting the right to work, Scherer cited a recent survey made in Indiana by the Scripps-Howard newspapers, revealing that Indiana's 14-month old right-to-work law has not manifested any adverse effect on labor unions; and that while there has been no drop in union membership, 85 new industries have been drawn into the state since the law's enactment.

Education: Reports continue to sift into Washington, undermining the "financial crisis" plaint of educators who seek Federal aid. Recently, for instance, the Council for Financial Aid to Education released a study which shows that big business is giving more of its philanthropic dollar to education than ever before. This study reveals that 275 of the Nation's largest business concerns gave 34 per cent of their gift dollars to education in 1956. The Council estimates that business in that year contributed $110 million to education.

● Federal-aid-to-education propagandists were also deflated by a survey coming from the commissioner of education of New York state, Dr. James E. Allen, Jr. This survey, confining itself to schools outside New York City, shows that the number of Empire State pupils on double sessions has declined 42.4 per cent in the past year. In 1957, says the report, there were 86,785 pupils from kindergarten to twelfth grade on "curtailed sessions" because of classroom or teacher shortages; the corresponding figure for this year is 50,000. Dr. Allen added that only slightly less than two per cent of the students in the state are now on short sessions.

"First," he commented, "there has been a catching-up of school-building programs throughout the state. Second, there has been a levelling-off of enrollment . . . And lastly, there has been greater citizen pressure on school boards for adequate schools since Sputnik went up a year ago."

Between Covers: American Communists are moving heaven and earth to promote racial strife in the South —that is the conclusion reached by Negro author Manning Johnson in *Color, Communism and Common Sense* (The Alliance; 200 E. 66th St., New York 21; $1 per copy; lower rates for bulk orders). Behind most racial agitation, Johnson says, are "modern carpetbaggers," most of whom "are either Communists or persons who have been, or are now, associated with the Communist cause as a fronter, endorser, or fellow traveler."

Johnson, himself an ex-Communist, declares that "under the circumstances, it becomes the bounden duty of every Government agency, in the interest of internal security, to reveal to the American people the record of each individual, regardless of race, creed, religion, position or rank, who is involved in inciting white and Negro Americans against each other."

ALVIN J. MILLER, Department of Political Science, Kent State University: "HUMAN EVENTS is for me unquestionably one of the most challenging and stimulating periodicals."

JOHN D. GARWOOD, Department of Economics, Fort Hays, Kansas, State College: "The teaching profession in the social sciences needs access to HUMAN EVENTS. I recommend it for college libraries."

SISTER MAY EDITH, Department of History, Maryknoll Teachers College: "I have appreciated HUMAN EVENTS. I have particularly liked some of the special articles, which we occasionally post on the bulletin board for everyone's benefit."

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The lead book reviewed in this issue's "Recommended Books" Section is Holmes Alexander's **The Famous Five.** If you wish to order copies of this book for yourself or your friends, use this handy order blank.

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Article Section

IN QUEST OF A MOSES

An Undertaking of the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists

By FRANK CHODOROV

THERE IS ALWAYS a chance, of course, that out of nowhere, or the bullrushes, a Moses will appear to lead America out of the wilderness of statism into which it has wandered. But, those of us who pray for his advent must be careful not to try to answer our own prayers. For if we do, if in our yearning for an inspired genius we conservatives take up with some politician who sounds messianic, we are likely to be sorely disappointed. After all, Moses was on speaking terms with God, a privilege not accorded to any Democrat or Republican.

We must keep the realities in mind. In the first place, Moses had only a few thousand homogeneous tribesmen to keep in line, while anyone who undertook to put America back on its traditional track would have to deal with congeries of pressure groups within a 200 million population. Then, he had only one golden calf to smash, while our deliverer would have to cope with hundreds of institutional calves (manned by two-and-a-half million vested bureaucrats), all belching forth gold on a security-minded people.

Again, Moses needed to break up only one tablet to scare the Israelites into sanity, while the counterpart we are hoping for would have to destroy many thousands of Baalite textbooks, to say nothing of a state-worshipping public press. Finally, Moses had only an errant Aaron to unfrock; today he would have on his hands an untold number of self-appointed college priests preaching the godhood of Marx and his prophet, Lord Keynes.

That is to say, the job of saving America from its folly is far too great for one man, probably even too great for one with divine connections. George Washington, undoubtedly endowed with a genius for leadership, could never have kept his three million Americans on the road to freedom if he had not had the loyal and capable support of such lieutenants as Tom Paine and Patrick Henry, of Madison and Jefferson, of John Jay and the Adamses; it was such as these who, as the modern phrase has it, "created a climate" favorable to the work of Washington. If and when the hoped-for Moses does appear on the American scene, offering us a brand new tablet of traditional Americanism, he will have to have lieutenants capable of reading and explaining the commandments written thereon.

For it is a sad fact that comparatively few Americans have a working knowledge of what we call conservatism—a knowledge of the principles underlying the free economy and of the reasons for a Government of limited powers—and too many of these are men who "remember when," who are getting older and less vigorous and tending toward despondency. Younger conservatives are in short supply, and unless a good many more came forth to help him, even a true Moses would be ineffective.

* * * *

That the conservative ranks are sorely in need of second lieutenants and noncommissioned officers—from whose ranks the generals of the future must come—is shown up by a few recruitment efforts which come to mind:

● A conservative editor in need of an assistant, one with an aptitude for the newspaper business and conversant with conservative philosophy, went looking. There is no employment agency specializing in this kind of help, and what with the prevailing collectivistic conformity on the campus, it would be risky to apply to college placement offices. He had to fish in waters remarkably devoid of fish. Fortunately, he ran across one candidate, a member of the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists, who had been editing a nonconformist college paper with considerable verve. Pure chance.

● Not so lucky was a rip-snorting conservative publisher who had added another newspaper to his chain and was in need of a man to handle its editorial page. Letters to all the known conservatives in the publishing field produced not even a nibble, and the publisher was forced to shorthand one of his other papers.

● The head of an anti-Communist organization went hunting a few months ago for a young man to do his writing chores and perhaps to qualify for managerial duties when the time came. The manager of a labor-relations concern wanted an assistant who, as he put it, "has the free economy in his heart." Maybe by this time both have found the needle in the haystack.

● In the post-graduate realm, talent is even scarcer. A conservative Congressman searched high and wide for an administrative assistant on whom he could rely for a conservative point of view; he settled for a trainee. A college president was hard put to find a professor with a knowledge of and predilection for classical economics, a discipline which rejects the idea that the state has any competence in the economic field; it is a discipline that gets short shrift in our universities. A corporation president decided not to hire any economist because he could not find one who could think without referring to Government-issued statistics.

Yes, young conservatives are in short supply. The shortage is far greater than that of scientists, about which such a fuss is being stirred up. True, the demand is not great either, what with the growing acceptance of statism as the American way of life, but even the limited demand has to go begging. Why should it be otherwise? For nearly two generations our schools, from kindergarten up, have been preaching the virtues of collectivism, so that our present faculties, who were students in the 1920's and 1930's when the present vogue got up a full head of steam, are hardly aware of a different pattern of thought or else know about it as children know about ogres.

NEVERTHELESS, there are potential conservatives on the campus, many more than should be expected to emerge from this unfavorable environment. Why that is so is something of a mystery. Perhaps they learned about the primacy of the individual from elders and found the thought pleasing. Or, maybe they hit upon books explaining the correlation of plenty with private property, or read a history of the beginnings of the Nation and the preoccupa-

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tion of the Founding Fathers with keeping its Government weak and off-balance. In all probability, none of these explanations for the emergence of conservatives from an unfavorable environment is any better than the one which holds they were "born" that way.

At any rate, it is a certainty, supported by statistics, that a fair percentage of our college students find principles more to their liking than fetishes, and are not afraid to come to conclusions contravening the conformity. We call that breed "conservative" because their instinct is to conserve institutions resting on basic principles, but by the rules of etymology they should also be called "radicals"; they have a penchant for going to the root of things.

To help these radical-conservatives find themselves, the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists was formed five years ago. Its function is to seek out these questing spirits on the campus and to expose them to social, economic and political principles they are not likely to meet up with in their regulation courses, or which are presented to them with derogatory overtones. Its *modus operandi* consists mainly of sending to these students a number of books, pamphlets and publications stressing the conservative point of view. Occasionally, when the students are able to whip up an audience, a speaker is sent to the campus. A modest periodical, to which the students are the principal contributors, is issued several times during the college year.

On the assumption that only those who have an instinct for freedom will read or get anything out of this literature, the list is confined to students who ask for it. Twice a month a mailing is made to this self-selective group, and every mailing contains a return card by which, upon signing it and dropping it in the mail box, the student may remove his name from the mailing list. He also receives another card to be handed to a fellow student who expresses a desire to enroll.

In these five years more than 20,000 students have thus been acquainted with conservative ideas; about 200,000 pieces of literature have been sent to them. During the year ending last June over 8,000 were on the mailing list. (This is in addition to several hundred faculty members who have taken an interest in this effort, even to the extent of recommending the literature to their students.) About a fourth of these 8,000 will not return to college this fall but, judging by past experience, these graduates will be more than replaced before next June rolls around; those who receive ISI literature will see to that.

The job of finding more and more of these receptive minds is a continuous one, for the conviction is strong that ISI has contacted only a small fraction of the total. Parents and friends of students are requested to send their names and college addresses so that they may be invited to enroll; if they do not accept the invitation, nothing else will be sent them. Those interested should write to E. Victor Milione, Executive Vice President, Intercollegiate Society of Individualists, 407 Lafayette Building, Philadelphia 6, Penna.

What will come of this effort? Who knows? Certain it is that the trend toward statism will not be stopped or reversed until a generation familiar with a contrary set of values comes upon the scene. There cannot be right action until there is right thought.

To be sure, young blood is likely to grow impatient with merely learning and is prone to look for action. Therefore, it is not unusual for ISI students to stir up a bit of doing; often the more articulate ones cannot contain their nonconformist instinct and thereby get into difficulties with either their faculties or their "adjusted" fellow students. It is not possible, even if it were desirable, to confine youth to the ivory tower.

However, ISI offers its members no plan of action, no political program, confining itself rather to the dissemination of ideas. In due time, and in ways that one cannot foretell, the ideas must take root and blossom; that, at least, is the hope.

THOSE WHO ARE dedicated to the preservation of conservative values are poignantly aware of a lack of writers who are both skilled at the trade and familiar with the values. To do something about this particular problem, HUMAN EVENTS, in connection with ISI, has worked out a program that promises results in the near future.

Each year four or five promising college students from the ISI list are invited to join the staff of HUMAN EVENTS as trainees. They are usually juniors who have an inclination to make journalism a career, and are willing to complete their education in some university in or near Washington. An annual $1500 scholarship is offered to the student who accepts the invitation, in return for which he agrees to put in 12 to 15 hours a week learning something about writing, more about the mechanics of journalism.

This on-the-job course consists of learning how to check the facts in a news story, how to do research work, where to go to verify a figure or a date or a name; it is a training in exactitude. The student also learns something about proofreading, about office routine, about subscription campaigns, a little about printing problems—about the whole machinery of publishing a paper. He might even be asked to read submitted articles and comment on style, subject matter and the relevancy of the subject. It is not a formal course; the learner rather "drinks in" a lot of information that should stand him in good stead when he makes his debut in a publishing house or evaluates his own writing.

The scholarships are made possible by conservatives, and it is to the credit of these far-seeing men that money for this purpose is not hard to come by. The only difficulty thus far encountered is a shortage of qualified students who are able or willing to move to Washington. However, this is not a serious matter, since the staff of HUMAN EVENTS, who assume the teaching duties, cannot handle any more than have thus far accepted scholarships.

The program has been in effect only one year. What is most encouraging about it is the enthusiasm of the trainees for the work, their eagerness to learn about conservatism as well as about the details of journalism. It might well be that out of this effort will come—well, let us see what will come.

HUMAN EVENTS was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is published weekly at 408 First Street, SE, Washington 3, D.C. and reports from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It is usually published in two parts: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article. $11 per year.
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HUMAN EVENTS

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Vol. XV, No. 43
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ISSUED QUARTERLY

From Clay to Taft–Five Famous Senators

By John Chamberlain

When the US Senate voted to fill the five remaining places on the wall of the Senate Reception Room with portraits, it chose Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Robert M. La Follette, Sr., and Robert A. Taft.

These men, while they were not officially put forward as the "five greatest Senators of all time," had been chosen last year by a special committee as "Senators' Senators" —the "old pros" of a great tradition.

Since they had many traits in common, Holmes Alexander has had a relatively easy time of it putting them into a single integrated book of biographical essays, *The Famous Five.** All of them were unabashedly ambitious to become President, yet there was not one of them who would stoop to conquer. Mr. Alexander, a seasoned Washington political commentator, doubts that any one of them would have made a good President—"the talents of the legislator," he says, "are not necessarily those of the administrator."

One explanation for their Presidential aspirations, he suggests, is "that great men know no more about how to be happy than the rest of us." They should have been content to remain Senators—for a Senator, if he can realized the full potential of his office, is in a position to be a greater influence than any President, certainly in times of peace.

The point, as it clearly emerges from Mr. Alexander's book, is that great Senators go their own way in "striving for things outside their personal lives." They can do it and get away with it, for the staggered elections and the six-year Senatorial term of office ordinarily exempt them from dependence on Presidential support and patronage. A President may try to purge an unruly Senator—but the strong Senator often lives to purge the President, or at least his influence in the party.

Judge the position of a Senator, as exemplified in the careers of "the famous five." None of Mr. Alexander's heroes ever cared a fig for the opinions expressed at the White House end of Pennsylvania Avenue, if the issue were one of real importance.

Although Henry Clay began his political life as a Democrat, he couldn't stomach Andrew Jackson—and it was not long before he had forged his own party, that of the Whigs. Daniel Webster went his own way without regard to the military heroes —Old Hickory (Andrew Jackson), Old Tippecanoe (William Henry Harrison), Old Rough and Ready (Zachary Taylor), and Old Fuss and Feathers (Winfield Scott)—who were forever barring his road to the White House.

Calhoun broke with Jackson on the nullification—or, more accurately, the "interposition"—issue, and when Jackson went out of office in 1837, he muttered his regrets that he hadn't hanged Calhoun as a traitor. La Follette made a career out of fighting White House incumbents regardless of their philosophical commitments, from William H. Taft (conservative) through Wilson (liberal) to Harding (standpatter). As for Senator Robert Taft, his last major political utterance (written in a Cincinnati hospital and read to an audience by his son) was at complete odds with the foreign policy of the Eisenhower Administration.

This supplement contains brief reviews of books selected by the staff of HUMAN EVENTS, which we believe will make worthy additions to your library and appreciated Christmas gifts to your friends.

Each one of the "famous five" stood for something definite, even in moments of apparent compromise. Clay was a protectionist, but if it were a matter of preserving the union he was prepared to yield ground on tariff schedules. Webster was anti-slavery, but he supported the Compromise of 1850 because it seemed a small price to pay to keep the South from seceding. As he tried to explain to his abolitionist constituents, nature itself would keep California and New Mexico from becoming slave states, so why anger the South by making an issue of the matter unnecessarily?

Calhoun, Taft and La Follette were less able parliamentarians than either Clay or Webster, both of whom knew how to take advantage of the rules of the game to make things come out their way. But what Calhoun, Taft and La follette did not possess in suppleness they more than made up for in pertinacity. Mr. Alexander does not stress the point, but Calhoun is in the great line of political philosophers. His "disquisition on government" is the ablest statement of the checks-and-balances philosophy of pluralistic rules that has ever been written. (If his advice had been followed, England would not have emasculated the House of Lords, and the US would never have permitted the direct election of Senators.)

Taft had an absolutely sure grasp on the philosophy of freedom, and if he bewildered some of his followers by opposing the Nuremberg trials and Truman's attempt to draft the striking railroad workers, that was because those followers were blindly inconsistent, not he. La Follette was a populist at heart—and the instigator of much unsound legislation which, pushed to extremes in New Deal days, has done much harm to the system of free capitalism. But he had a tiger's fighting heart, and he knew better than Woodrow Wilson that we would get nothing for throwing our weight in the scales of World War I without first imposing our terms on England and France.

Clay, Webster and Taft were all victims of the same propaganda. Whenever any one of them sought the Presidential nomination, the cry went up, "He can't win." Mr. Alexander thinks the propaganda was nonsense in all three cases. It was particularly untrue when applied to Taft. As Mr. Alexander puts it: "Nobody but Taft could have beaten Truman in 1948, and no Republican could have lost to Adlai Stevenson in 1952."

Mr. Alexander is a careless author at times; he is capable, for example, of making Burton Wheeler of Montana into a "Nebraska Progressive Democrat." But he is astute when it comes to probing the springs of motivation, both personal and philosophical.

As for the present Senate, Mr. Alexander sees Lyndon Johnson of Texas as the inheritor of Clay's parliamentary skill, Harry Byrd of Virginia as the modern Calhoun, and William Knowland of California as a worthy successor to Bob Taft. But he finds no one with the eloquence of Webster or the stubborn individualism of La Follette.

He trusts the institution of the Senate, however. "Out of its immortal nature," he says, "all good things may yet be reborn."

* The Bookmailer; $3.50
(This review is excerpted by special permission from *The Wall Street Journal.*)

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Are US High Schools "Brainwashing" Our Students?

Brainwashing in the High Schools, by E. Merrill Root; Devin-Adair; $4.50.

Young Americans captured in Korea turned out to be alarmingly susceptible to "brainwashing" at the hands of their Red captors. The reason, established by the testimony of such authorities as Edward Hunter and Major William E. Mayer, was that they were unanchored in principle or conviction—deficient in love of God and country. Without strong prior commitments, they were easy prey for Red double talk and harassment.

Professor E. Merrill Root, author of the celebrated *Collectivism on the Campus,* now turns his gaze to the secondary schools, and there discovers sufficient cause for the hollow condition of youthful morality. For, he declares, young US servicemen have already been "prebrainwashed" by slanted instruction in the nature and history of the United States.

Professor Root documents this assertion by close examination of eleven textbooks used in teaching American history to US high school students. His conclusion: that these books—with a few exceptions which he always notes with care—overwhelmingly preach just those doctrines that render Americans easy prey to the skillful wheedling of Red brainwashers.

Repeatedly—Professor Root shows by direct quotation—our school children are taught that the US Constitution was the product of greedy "gentry" intent on preserving their own wealth, that "class struggle" has been the real motive force in our history, that America was intended to be a "democracy," rather than a constitutional republic, and that there has been nothing particularly worthy of loyalty in American history, except insofar as it has gravitated towards the goal of state socialism—which is also the Marxist goal. Given this kind of instruction, the wonder seems to be not that so many young Americans succumbed to brainwashing, but that so few did.

Professor Root's book is a valuable exercise in textual analysis, and an overwhelming indictment of those "sophisticates" who, by destroying the convictions of youth, have gone far towards destroying a nation.

The Ordeal of the Captive Nations, by Hawthorne Daniel; Doubleday & Company, Inc.; $4.50.

This is a history and a study of the ten Central and East European nations which are now under one form or another of Communist domination. From Estonia south to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the author examines the colorful and violent histories of these nations as a means of discovering the future course of events there.

School Needs in the Decade Ahead, by Roger A. Freeman; The Institute for Social Science Research; $5.00.

This book undoubtedly will become the most valuable arsenal of conservatives in the fight against Federal aid to education. For, in its 273 pages, Roger Freeman effectively destroys every argument put forth by the Federal aid proponents. A multitude of facts, along with graphs, charts and tables, combines with the author's insight and logical analysis to explode the tired formulas of the Federal aid apologists.

Presenting new and challenging answers to the questions raised in the public mind by the constant clamor for Federal aid, Freeman shows "that teacher and classroom shortages in our schools have been greatly exaggerated and that they are rapidly diminishing . . . Within a few years, declining annual enrollment increases will make it unnecessary to maintain school construction at its present record level of over 70,000 classrooms a year."

The book shows that the number of pupils per teacher has been rapidly declining throughout the country, and that there would be a surplus of almost 200,000 teachers if the schools now maintained the teacher-pupil ratio which prevailed in 1929.

As for taxes, Freeman points out that no increase in the tax burden would be necessary if school costs were to rise in proportion to the number of pupils, because higher tax yields resulting from the growth of the national income should parallel enrollment increases. He shows, however, that only a fourth of the increase in school expenditures over the past 25 years can be accounted for by added enrollment and higher prices—the rest being due to wasteful practices and new programs added to the education set up, usually at the insistence of "progressive" educators.

Mr. Freeman also hits hard at the cry that "Americans don't support education adequately" by showing that, since the turn of the century, "enrollment has doubled, national income multiplied 25-fold, school expenditures multiplied 60-fold."

"The American people have loyally and faithfully supported their schools," concludes Freeman. But they will not support the extravagant wastes inherent in the "progressive" set up, nor should they. This book should give layman and legislator alike the ammunition needed to defeat the Federal-aid proposals scheduled for re-airing at the next session of Congress.

For those citizens who want to preserve local control of education, there could be no better suggestion than to call Freeman's book to the attention of each Congressman and Senator elected this fall—*and make certain he reads it before returning to Washington in January.*

Scholarly Insight Into Labor's Power

Labor Unions and Public Policy, by Chamberlin, Bradley, Reilly and Pound; American Enterprise Association; $4.50.

Before an intelligent public policy can be shaped to deal with the rapid growth of labor-union power, there must be a thorough understanding — sadly lacking today—of the nature, extent and probable implications of the power struggle being waged by certain leaders in the ranks of organized labor. This volume was conceived as a start toward such understanding. In it, four distinguished scholars explore the legal, economic and sociological aspects of labor's present power position.

Dr. Edward H. Chamberlin, professor of political economy at Harvard and editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* authors the first of the four studies in this volume, "The Economic Analysis of Labor Union Power." This distinguished student of competition and monopoly in the American economy analyzes the changes in the power position of organized labor during the past 25 years, delineates the areas where labor unions possess monopolistic powers and points the direction which legislative remedies must take.

"Involuntary Participation in Unionism," by Philip D. Bradley, is devoted to a systematic economic and legal analysis of compulsory unionism. The author is a visiting professor at the University of Virginia.

Gerard D. Reilly, Washington attorney and current chairman of the Labor Law Section of the American Bar Association, is the author of "States Rights and the Law of Labor Relations." This study analyzes the jurisdictional conflicts between Federal and state law, and outlines areas in which some clear assignment of power is indicated.

"Legal Immunities of Labor Unions," by Dean Roscoe Pound—considered by many as the dean of the entire American legal profession—surveys the features of present American law on which immunities of labor unions rest, and makes recommendations for remedial action.

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Massive Retaliation: A Deterrent to War?

Massive Retaliation: The Policy and Its Critics, by Paul Peeters; Henry Regnery Company; $5.00.

What is massive retaliation? Does it increase the chances of all-out nuclear destruction or will it, in the long run, prove to be the one great deterrent to World War III? Although countless speeches, magazine articles and news dispatches have been devoted to this highly controversial subject, until now no clear presentation of the problem has been put forth.

In this book Paul Peeters performs a brilliant service. His carefully reasoned exposition of massive retaliation makes clear its strategic assumptions, its logical, political and military basis and the form of application in the event of its need. Peeters, upon analysis, concludes that "massive retaliation" is the soundest basis for US foreign policy, and the most effective sanction against aggression.

In the second half of his book, Peeters undertakes to analyze the criticism of massive retaliation. Utilizing the public statements and writings of such public figures as Adlai Stevenson, Herbert Lehman and Stuart Symington, he demolishes their arguments and demonstrates that they do not have a clear understanding of the problem.

Lost Victories, by Field Marshal Erich von Manstein; Henry Regnery Company; $7.50.

Field Marshal Erich von Manstein, the most independent minded of the German Generals, here describes the campaigns and strategy that earned for him the reputation of "the Allies' most formidable opponent." In his discussion on strategy, he gives his ideas on how the war should have been carried on after the defeat of France, and why Hitler did not launch an attack against England but instead exposed himself to a war on two fronts by turning on the Soviet Union.

Globe and Hemisphere, by J. Fred Rippy; Henry Regnery Company; $6.00.

While we have busied ourselves winning friends and influencing people in the far corners of the earth, resentment against us has been increasing in our own back yard—Latin America.

Is this resentment justified? Dr. Rippy, an outstanding historian who has spent years researching Latin American economic history, believes that the fault lies in a lack of understanding rather than a genuine grievance. And, in *Globe and Hemisphere,* he provides answers to a number of nagging questions about foreign aid. Is there any rational, consistent policy behind the foreign aid program? How do foreign aid programs effect private investment? What is the effect of foreign aid in the United States?

Dr. Rippy calls for the US government to eliminate the false picture of the benevolent rich uncle, and in its place to rebuild the time-honored spirit of Pan-American solidarity—a solidarity, which in order to attain its common benefits, may also demand common sacrifices.

The Black Book on Red China, by Edward Hunter; The Bookmailer; $2.00.

Communist Chinese representation in the United Nations and US recognition of the Red regime have become perennial issues. At the opening of the United Nations General Assembly each year, the question of seating the Red Chinese delegation—and the replacement by it of the Chinese Nationalist representatives — is brought up once again by a coalition of members of the Soviet bloc and neutral sympathizers.

Now there exists a book which nails down all the elusive fragments of myth by which the left tries to promote the Red Chinese cause. Authored by "brainwashing" expert Edward Hunter and published by The Committee of One Million (Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations), the *Black Book* is a hard-hitting documentary of the crimes committed by Communist China against the Chinese people and the free world.

Hunter thoroughly discusses revolts against the Red regime, as well as Red aggression, the use of slave labor and the persecution of religion on the mainland, the assault against the family system, and other aspects of Red tyranny. A valuable hand book for those seeking answers to "liberal" representations about the "fact" of Red rule on mainland China.

Inflation in the United States, by Paul Bakewell, Jr.; The Caxton Printers; $1.00.

This essay points out the role which our abandonment of the gold standard and our devaluing of our dollar has played in the creation of the current inflation.

Bakewell shows that the substitution of managed money for gold coin, or paper convertible to gold coin on demand, makes possible an almost unlimited inflation and that this is mainly responsible for the economic situation which has developed since 1933.

The Bill of Rights, by Judge Learned Hand; Harvard University Press; $2.50.

Of the many voices which have been raised against the precedent-breaking decisions of the present Supreme Court, few have been more influential than that of Judge Learned Hand. As the retired Chief Judge of the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, he is perhaps the most revered of living American judges.

In his book the author limits the scope of judicial review more strictly than has recently been the custom of the High Court. He cites the 1954 school desegregation decision as an apparent example of the approach to judicial review he opposes, in which the Court overruled legislative judgments by making "its own reappraisal of the relative values at stake."

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